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No. 20,299

號九十九百二第

日四初月六年亥癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 17th, 1928. 二第

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 " "	8.00 " "	every 15 minutes	Stop
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	" 10 "	" "ping
	8.40 " "		" "ping
	8.57 " "		Stop
	9.04 " "		Non Stop
	9.11 " "		Stop
	9.18 " "		Non Stop
	9.25 " "		Stop
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	" "ping
	12.40 " "		Non Stop
	12.47 " "		Stop
	12.57 " "		Non Stop
	1.04 " "		Stop
	1.13 " "		Non Stop
	1.20 " "		Stop
1.30 p.m.	4.00 " "	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	" 15 "	" "ping
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	5.41 " "		Non Stop
	5.48 " "		Stop
	5.55 " "		Non Stop
	6.02 " "		Stop
	6.09 " "		Non Stop
	6.16 " "		Stop
	6.23 " "		Non Stop
	6.30 " "		Stop
	6.37 " "		Non Stop
	6.44 " "		Stop
	6.51 " "		Non Stop
	6.58 " "		Stop
	7.05 " "		Non Stop
	7.12 " "		Stop
	7.19 " "		Non Stop
	7.26 " "		Stop
	7.33 " "		Non Stop
	7.40 " "		Stop
	7.47 " "		Non Stop
	7.54 " "		Stop
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	8.08 " "		Stop
	8.15 " "		Non Stop

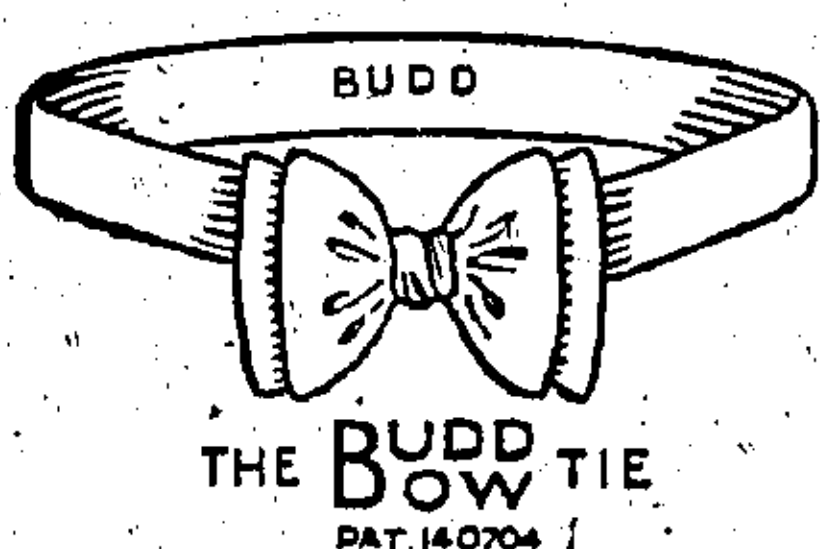
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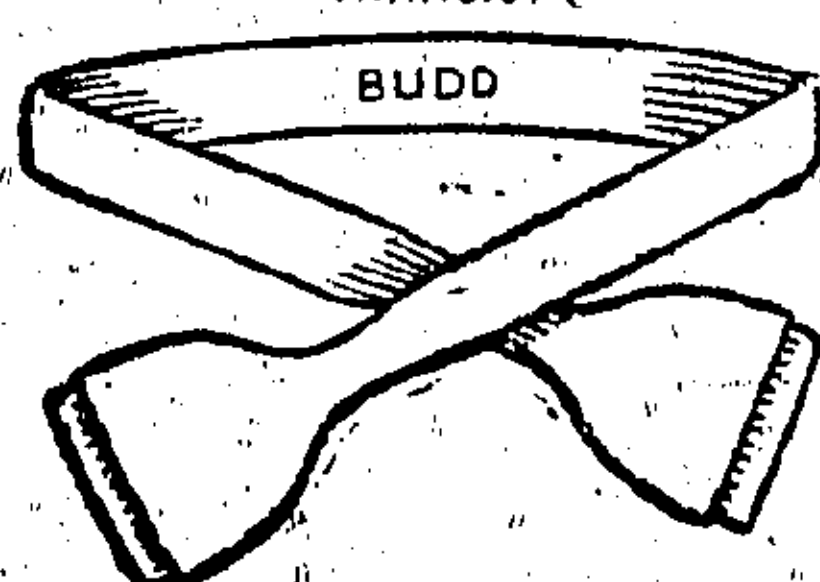
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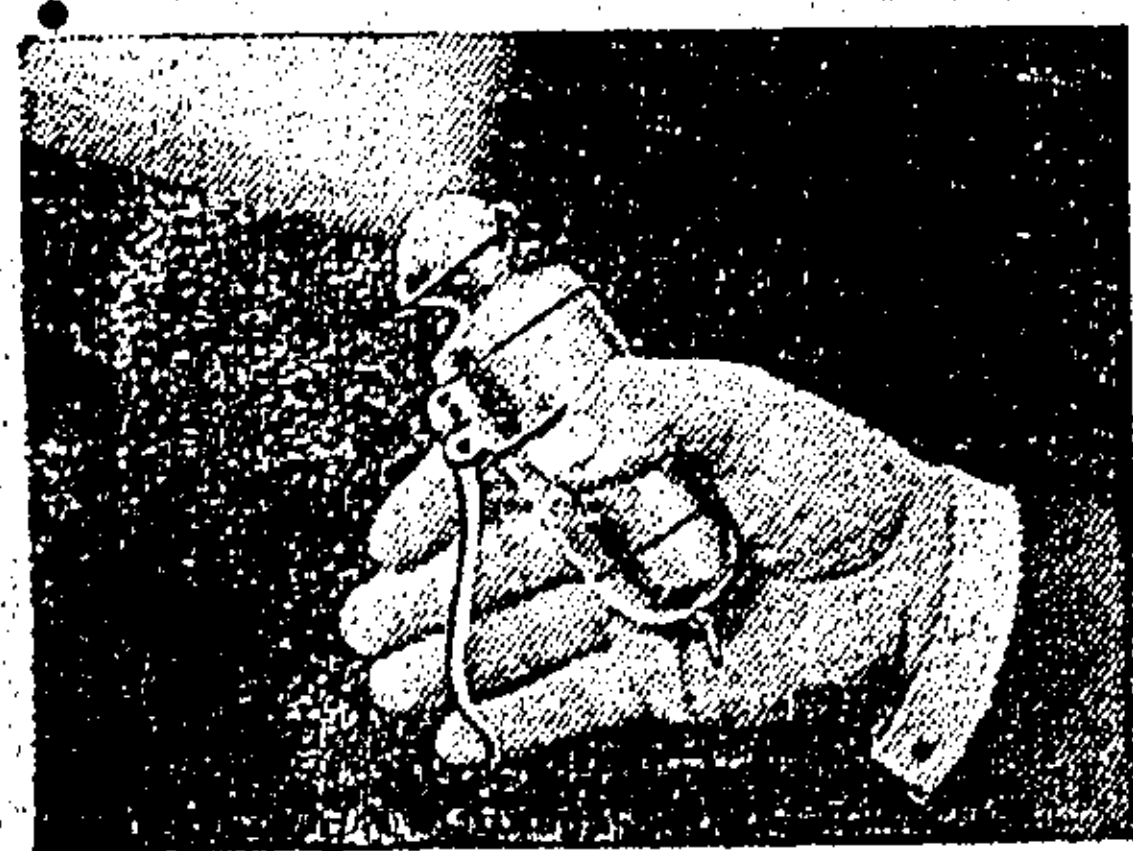
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THE NEED OF ACTING ON OUR BELIEF

SERMON BY THE REV. H. C. COPELEY MOYLE, M.A.

Following is the sermon preached on Sunday morning, in St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., the Senior Chaplain:—

"Lord I believe, help thou mine unbelief."—St. Mark IX., 24.
We have just heard the story from which these words are taken. Our Blessed Lord had been on the mountain of the Transfiguration, where He had appeared in glory and talked to those two great heroes of the Old Testament, Moses and Elijah. St. Peter had wished to stay up in the mountain in such delightful company, but his rash remark had been ignored, and Jesus had led His three apostles down from the mountain, and immediately they were plunged into the rush and turmoil of life. They found the other disciples surrounded by a crowd of eager expectant people. A man had brought his epileptic son to the disciples, who had tried to cure him but without success, and the scribes were gloating over their failure. Christ asked what it was all about. But the disciples, perhaps because they were ashamed of their failure, made no reply; and the scribes, probably because they were ashamed of their meanness at being pleased at the failure, also were silent. It remained for the father of the epileptic to explain what had occurred. Christ told him to bring the child, and the father said "If thou canst do anything have compassion on us and help us." The failure of the disciples had not given him much confidence in the master. Christ takes up his words "If thou canst believe all things are possible to him that believeth." And then the father of the child cried out with tears, "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief." It is a prayer we may all make our own, for we have all some faith, but none have as great and strong a faith as we might have.

We all believe in God. We seldom come across a man who says he is an atheist now-a-days. That great scientist Sir Oliver Lodge has said "Atheism is so absurd that I do not know how to put it into words." But faith varies from the small faith of the man who just acknowledges the existence of God and shows no sign of that faith in his life, to the all-conquering faith of such a man as St. Paul who can say "To me to live is Christ and to die is gain," and St. Paul's whole life, from the day of his conversion on the road to Damascus, was devoted to making God known to the world. I suppose everyone here this morning believes in the existence of God and in a life after death. How does that belief affect our life? If we believe in God we must live as though we believe in Him. If our belief is wrong we ought to change it, but if we think this belief is true then surely we must act upon it. But there are very many people in the world to-day who do not live as if they believe in God and a future life. They live for this world alone and as though they expect to be here for ever. There are some beliefs which need have no effect upon our lives. You may believe, for example, that the moon is an ice bound world, but that belief has no effect upon your life, which would be just the same if you believed the moon to be a ball of burning fire. There are, other beliefs which must have an effect on our lives. If you believe there is a bomb under your bed and that it is going to explode in a few minutes that belief has a very practical effect on your actions. Belief in God is of the latter kind. If we believe in His existence and in His love for us and that He wishes us to live in a certain way, then that belief must necessarily have an effect upon the way we live. If He is our loving Father and desires us to love and serve Him then surely we must attempt to do so.

Our Blessed Lord compared faith to a grain of mustard seed, and we know that if a seed is to produce anything it must receive some care. Faith is not a thing which can remain at just the same point. Either it must grow and expand or it will wither and perish. If we wish our faith to grow then we must act upon it, however small and feeble it may be, and then it will become stronger and clearer. Faith grows by use, and perishes through neglect. If we believe that God is our loving Father then we must speak to Him, and as we speak to Him we shall come to know Him better. He will cease to be merely an idea, and will become a personal friend. Do we really want that to come about? Do we wish to feel that God is our Father and our friend? If so let us put in practice the faith we have, even if it be very small and uncertain and let us pray the prayer of the text, "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief."

Christian faith involves trust in God. It means that we reckon upon Him not only as a factor but as the most important factor in our lives, that we think of Him and try to find out what His will for us is and having found it out that we act upon it.

We may be sure that God has a work for each one of us to do in the world, and unless we find that work and do it he shall never be really happy. "Lord, let me not live to be useless" was a prayer of John Wesley. God may have given us only a small piece of work to do for Him now, but if we do that work well, He will call us to greater service, but if we do not perform the small task, we shall not be found worthy of a greater.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT. A SENATOR WHO DECLINES SALARY FOR NO DUTY.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 3rd.

Mr. Ting Shih-tou, former chief secretary to General Li Yuan-hung and one of the prominent Senators from Shantung, has written a scathing letter of resignation to the Parliament. Mr. Ting, who vigorously disputed with "Little Hsu" (General Hsu Shu-chen) when he was chief secretary to Premier Tuan Chi-jui in 1917, regarding the functions and powers of the Presidential Office and the Cabinet, says in his letter that since the reconvening of the two Houses of Parliament on August 1st last year, the Senators and Representatives have done nothing for the welfare of the Chinese nation. Owing to the political turmoil, their intrigues and squabbles have created, and the lack of a quorum, the completion of the permanent constitution is out of the question. Under existing conditions, the constitution will not be drafted and promulgated within the next three years. Plans may be discovered for preventing intervention of the militarists with parliamentary business; but no body can devise any effective means of avoiding the constant friction, attack and counter-attack of the various parties within the two Houses. As there is now no chance for the completion of the constitution, Mr. Ting says his conscience forbids him to continue to receive his senatorial salary without performing his legislative duty, so he resigns his seat in the Senate without hesitation.

It is believed that, for similar reasons, other prominent parliamentarians, such as the former Minister of Justice, Lin Chang-min, former Chairman of Senate, Wong Chia-shiang, and others, will resign their seats soon. The continued absence of parliamentarians makes it impossible to get a quorum for the constitution-drafting committee, and the separatists may finally succeed in breaking up the so-called Parliament of China in Peking. By this means they will prevent the legal election of General Tsao Kun to the presidency by the requisite majority. Advice from the South, however, are not optimistic about the separatists' movement for removing the two Houses to Shanghai or Canton, chiefly because there is no strong financial backing behind the parliamentarians. There is no doubt now that the so-called Chinese national legislature, which was elected eleven years ago, but whose members are not recognized by the Chinese people as their representatives, will break up voluntarily, without any forcible dissolution of the militarists. Under existing circumstances, General Tsao Kun is recognized as the actual ruler of more than ten provinces and three special administrative areas, and there is practically no necessity for any election of the dying parliament. China requires a dictator for national reorganization purposes.

Speaking from this pulpit this morning it is only natural that a few words should be said about one who certainly cultivated to the utmost of his ability. Last Tuesday there passed from the work of this world to the glory of Paradise the spirit of James William White, who occupied the position of Assistant Organist in this Cathedral. He was a good man and one to whom his religion was a very real thing. His religious views had undergone some change. Not brought up in the Church of England, he was attracted to his services many years ago, and about six years ago he became a member of our Church, receiving the laying on of hands. He loved music and was very happy when playing. His musical work in this Cathedral was always done with the highest ideal of promoting the glory of God. I always remember the substance of a little speech he made here some years ago. He was Acting Organist at the time and had got together a large choir to sing "The Crucifixion." At the first practice he told the choir that, if they wished to get the right expression they must remember that their aim was to bring the fact of the crucifixion of our Lord home to the hearts of the congregation, and that they must not only think about the notes but about the meaning of the words they sang. He was always ready to help here and enjoyed doing so. A fortnight ago to-day, he played at St. Peter's Church for the Choral Eucharist, a service he always loved. I wish it had been possible to have had the first part of the funeral service here, with music; I believe he would have liked it, but the time was too short to arrange it. We thank God for the help and inspiration of his life and pray that the Almighty Father will comfort his bereaved wife and family. "Rest eternal grant to him O Lord and let perpetual light shine upon him."

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.—ADVT.



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ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT WOUNDED.

POLICE SCOUR CENTRAL DISTRICT FOR WANTED MEN.

A sensational shooting affair occurred on the Praya, in the Central district, yesterday, during the tiffin hour, the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration being wounded, though fortunately not seriously. The Superintendent, who is Mr. Shum Tse Leung, had just left his office, which is situated to the East of the Hongkong Club and not far from the Eastern Telegraph Extension, and was entering his motor-car in company with two ladies, when three men appeared on the scene. One of them held up the driver and another, dressed in European style, devoted his attentions to Mr. Shum, firing three shots from a revolver at close range. Two of the bullets went wide and the third entered Mr. Shum's right hip. The wounded man was armed and he made a desperate attempt to defend his life. He threw his revolver and fired a number of shots at his assailants, who had by this time commenced to run away. Apparently none of them were hit, for they continued to run towards Statue Square. In the Square they are stated to have disappeared in different directions. According to one eye-witness one of the three ran into Chater Road and then disappeared from view.

The shooting caused quite a commotion in the vicinity, and one or two window panes were drilled with bullets fired either by the would-be assassins or by Mr. Shum. Assistance was rendered to the wounded man by a number of people who were still in their offices during the tiffin hour. The police were telephoned for and later Mr. Shum was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Immediately on receipt of the news at the Central Police Station a large staff of European and Chinese detectives working under the personal supervision of the Director of Criminal Intelligence (Mr. T. H. King) scoured the Central district in search of the three wanted men. Large numbers of Chinese moving in the Central district were searched for arms and a close watch was kept on trams, motor-cars and at the ferry wharves. But despite the activities of the police the assailants had managed to evade arrest up to 5 p.m. This did not mean that the search ceased at that hour. It was continued right into the evening, one of the most active workers being the Chief Detective Inspector (Mr. J. Grant). A revolver was brought to the Central Station during the course of the afternoon, which is said to be one of the weapons used. It was picked up in the street, not far from Chater Road.

The motive for the crime is said to be political. The wounded man was appointed to the post by the Peking Government and has held the appointment for about a year. About two months ago another Chinese made his appearance from Canton and stated that he had been appointed by the Cantonese Government to take over control of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. Mr. Shum refused to hand over control to him and it is reported that he said he was quite willing to do so if the sanction of the Peking Government could be obtained. It is suggested that the attempted assassination is the outcome of this incident.

WANTED MEN STILL AT LIBERTY.

Up to a late hour last night no arrests were made by the police in connection with the attempted assassination of the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. We understand that Mr. Shum's condition is now considered to be more serious. The revolver referred to in our report, said to have been used by one of the assassins, is of an unknown make. It was picked up near to the scene of the shooting and was fully loaded, with the exception of one round which had been discharged.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS.

MORE NEW MEN FROM WEIHAIWEI.

With Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, who returned to the Colony on Saturday, there came 15 Northern Chinese police, all of whom were recruited in Weihaiwei. They were brought down under the control of Sgt. Dick. The new arrivals have already been sent out to relieve Chinese and Indian members of the force in the New Territories. This leaves more men available for Hongkong and Kowloon.

SUPREME COURT.

WILL DISPUTANTS WHO FAILED TO APPEAR.

An undefended will case came before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Lam Leung Shi, alias Leung Chi Ngai, of 82, Queen's Road East, stated to be the executrix, was the plaintiff, and Leung Wa Hang together with Leung Yung Wa were the defendants. The Testator was Leung Kun, alias Leung Ping Kun, alias Leung Yuet Wa, of 26, Praya East.

Plaintiff was the executrix appointed under the Will of the deceased, who passed away on the 30th March, 1922. The Will was dated February 18th of the same year. Plaintiff claimed Probate of Will together with costs.

A caveat was entered by Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor, for parties having interests.

Leung Wah Hung was a nephew of the deceased, and Leung Lung Wah a brother. The property left in the Will consisted of buildings and land at the island of Ping Chau, worth \$8,000; and goodwill, furniture, fixtures, stock, etc., in the business carried on under the name of the Wai San firm, 26, Praya East, and at Ping Chau, valued at \$10,000.

Plaintiff claimed that the nephew, Leung Wah Hung, had been interfering with the property left by the deceased, and it was necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the business, that an administrator *pendente lite* should be appointed. Accordingly Mr. J. H. Selby, of Queen's Road Central, had been so appointed.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not represented. Mr. Alabaster explained that Leung Lung Wa had died since the filing of the petition, and apparently the other defendant had no wish to press the case, since he had failed to turn up. He went on to explain that they now asked for the order to be made, and for costs to be awarded against the first defendant personally.

The order was granted, and costs as asked for.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

PEAK SERVANTS CHARGED.

As the result of an armed robbery on Saturday night when a house boy employed at May Road was waylaid near the Ladies' Recreation Club, and relieved of everything of value he had, three men were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, yesterday morning, with having been concerned in the robbery. The first defendant was described as a house boy employed at a house on the Peak Road, whilst the second defendant is said to have been out of employment and living with the first defendant, the third defendant is said to be a lift coolie in Queen's Road. According to Sub-Inspector Pincott, they met the complainant in May Road and assaulted him, leaving marks on his chest (which were shown to the Magistrate). The defendants relieved the complainant of a bundle which he was carrying, and then made off, with the complainant in pursuit. At the junction of Peak Road three Indian constables were standing and they arrested the defendants. Sub-Inspector Pincott said it was a serious case and he had a strong objection to bail being granted.

The case was formally remanded for one week, bail being refused.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

GOOD PRICE FOR LAND IN KOWLOON.

A piece of Crown land having an area of 4,400 square feet, situated in Shanghai Street, near the knitting factory, was sold by public auction, yesterday afternoon, for \$28,200, which works out at nearly \$7 a square foot. The sale, which was held at Volunteer Headquarters, was attended by an unusually large number of Chinese. Bidding opened briskly, the upset price being raised from \$3,800 to \$10,000 and then by \$100 bids to \$11,000. A bid of \$4,000 carried the price to \$15,000 and later after two further bids of \$1,000 each, a bid of \$3,000 brought the figure to \$20,000. A series of \$1,000 bids followed raising the price to \$27,000. The bidding then became desultory and principally by increases of \$100 it was raised to the selling price of \$28,200. The purchasers were Messrs. Au Kim Pat, Ng Yuk Ching, Chan Yuk Man and Chan Chung Lim, of 94, Lai Chi Kok Road.

AVOIDING SERIOUS TROUBLE.

POLICE TAKE ACTION AGAINST CHINESE WAITERS.

A charge of disorderly conduct was preferred by the Captain Superintendent of Police against six Chinese restaurant waiters at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. The defendants were described as members of a waiters' guild and they were alleged to have assaulted two other waiters who were non-members of the guild.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster watched the case on behalf of two men who were alleged to have been assaulted. Mr. D. McCallum represented the defendants.

Inspector Cargill on behalf of the Police said that on the night of the 13th inst. there was some trouble in Catchick Street between the defendants, who were members of a guild, and the two assaulted men who were not members. The same night the men made a complaint to No. 7 Police Station, the result of which was that Inspector Cargill visited No. 30, Catchick Street and there arrested the six men. On the following morning he was not quite satisfied with the case, so he allowed the defendants to go. The same day he was instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to take action against the men. The instructions were issued as the result of a communication from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the effect that the two assaulted men had taken their complaint to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to be dealt with. They had been sent there by their masters, who feared that there would be serious trouble if the tendency to violence was not checked. The police again visited Catchick Street and rounded up five of the defendants and they were released on \$25 bail each. The sixth man they could not find. He later came to the Police Station of his own accord with his \$25 in his hand and bailed himself out. Mr. King had instructed him to ask for a remand until Friday.

The case was formally remanded until Thursday morning, the defendants being released on \$25 bail each.

BATHING IN A RESERVOIR.

FIVE CHINESE CHARGED.

That they did pollute the water and also that they bathed near a public road without a stitch of clothing on their bodies, in full view of passers by, was the substance of two charges preferred against five Chinese coolies who appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning. The complainant in the case was Luk Cheung, the master of a Chinese laundry, and evidence was given on his behalf by Lance Sergeant Pears who produced a certificate from the Head of the Sanitary Department stating that the nullah and reservoir at the junction of Kennedy Road and Bowen Road was not to be used for bathing purposes. In company with three Chinese detectives he visited the spot on Sunday evening and there saw one of the defendants bathing, entirely naked in the reservoir itself. The reservoir belonged to the Kennedy Road laundries and the complainant's laundry was one used for laundering the Government Civil Hospital linen. The defendant was washing his clothes in the water. A little further away in the bed of the stream which fed the reservoir the other defendants were discovered.

After formal evidence had been given by the laundry proprietor, his Worship adjourned the case until this morning in order that the Medical Officer of Health could be called to state whether the water had been polluted or not.

The coolies were released on \$10 bail each.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 16th, 1934.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$ 1,100 b.
Canton Insurance	\$ 610 b.
Union Insurance	\$ 2-1/2 b.
China Sugars	\$ 232 1/2 b.
Langkat (Combined)	Tls. 31 1/2
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 08 1/2 b. & ss
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 185 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 370 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 12 1/2 b.
Cement	\$ 30 1/2 a.
China Provident	\$ 2 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms	\$ 25 1/2 b. & 2 1/2 a.
Hongkong Tramways	\$ 24 1/2 b. & 2 1/2 a.
Peak Tramways	\$ 12 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; a—asked.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

THIRD ROUND RESULTS OF HONG KONG TOURNAMENT.

The third round in the Hong Tennis Tournament, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Cricket Club has been completed.

The results are:—
F. A. Redmond and L. Foster beat F. A. Dinsdale and A. L. Gace, 6-1, 6-2;
G. W. Sewell and A. D. Humphreys beat C. Willson and J. R. Wood, 6-4, 6-2;
V. W. Grayburn and St. G. R. Clark beat H. and J. D. Humphreys, 7-5, 6-2;
Lt.-Comdr. Worthington and Commodore Grace beat D. S. Green and W. A. Nowers, 6-1, 6-0.

YESTERDAY'S SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals of the Hong Doubles Tournament were played off yesterday afternoon and resulted in F. A. Redmond and F. Foster defeating G. W. Sewell and A. D. Humphreys, 4-6, 6-4, 11-9; Commodore H. E. Grace and Lt.-Comdr. R. E. Worthington defeating V. M. Grayburn and St. G. R. Clark, 6-2, 10-8.

Thus the representatives of the University and the Dockyard will meet in the final, which has been fixed to be played on Monday next at 3 p.m.

GOLF.

JULY CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

The July Captain's Cup Competition played at Fanling, was won by T. F. Sherman, 9-14=76 nett.

SUMMER CUP FINAL.

In the Summer Cup Final Competition, played at Fanling, Major Johnson beat R. L. Mouchieff, 4 and 2.

CHINESE FOOTBALL TOUR FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The South China Athletic Association acknowledges with thanks the following further donations to the above fund:—

Mr. H. M. H. Nemazon	\$250.00
Chan Kiam Hoe	150.00
Chan Lai Chiu	50.00
Ho Yut Heung	20.00
K. S. Tang	10.00
Chung Wing Rue	10.00
W. A. Nowers	10.00
H. K. Prosser	10.00
O. W. Darch	10.00
Lam Kurr Mau	30.00
Lau Ping Kong	15.00
Li Mui Cheung	10.00
Messrs. Sze Tai Co.	10.00
Mr. Lui Yuk Sheng	5.00
Wong Tsz Shun	20.00
Messrs. Pak Cheong Tong	20.00

Previously acknowledged... \$30.00
Total... \$2,070.00

"UPON THE EARTH DISTRESS"

It is noted in the short report of the year 1932 presented at the recent annual meetings of the China Inland Mission that a recently issued Government report says: "The authority of the Central Government has shrunk to that of a mere municipality." The American Minister at Peking has declared that China has today the largest standing army in the world, only ten per cent. are controlled from the capital. The instability of the Government at Peking is revealed by the astonishing fact that the year 1932 saw two Presidents, a new Parliament, and no less than six different Cabinets. Since then the tale of brief appointments has been continued. These facts mentioned above will suffice to indicate China's chequered career to-day. The report goes on to point out that, unhappily, China's troubles have been more than civil. The country is in the grip of powerful military factions, and blood has been freely but fruitlessly shed, while in large areas, the people have been harried and harassed by an extortionate soldiery or by unprincipled bands of brigands. Scores of cities have been sacked, innumerable Chinese have been held to ransom, and more than a dozen missionaries, besides other foreigners, have been taken captive for longer or shorter periods, and of this number two were shot. In the account of the year, to the violence of man must be added the afflictions wrought by gaunt and relentless famine, which has afflicted no less than eight provinces, and has reduced more than fifteen millions of people to destitution and dire need, and an innumerable company to death. Dark as this picture is, however, it is still probable that the greatest evil from which China is suffering to-day is the wide-spread recrudescence of poppy cultivation, largely brought about through misadministration and official greed. One province alone, Yunnan, in two transactions exported 520 tons of opium. So serious has this become that Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, has declared the evil effect upon the public morals of this vast illicit traffic is worse than those which would follow legalisation of the trade. We record this opinion, though still believing that it can never be right to legalise wrong. Amid all these and other distressful conditions the Mission records it has been able, nevertheless, to continue its labours.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SELECTION OF AMERICAN BATHING SUITS, CUT ON THE LATEST STYLE, AND IN THE SMARTEST COLOURS.

SIZES RANGE FROM 32 IN. to 46 IN.

NEW RUBBER BATHING CAPS THAT FIT THE HEAD SKIN TIGHT GIVING A SURE PROTECTION TO THE EARS.

BATH ROBES MADE OF THE FINEST TURKISH TOWELLING IN WHITE, PLAIN COLOURS WITH CONTRASTING COLLAR AND CUFFS, AND SMART BLOCK STRIPES.

SIZES TO FIT THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST MAN.

SPECIAL LINE IN CHRISTY'S WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, THE FINEST TOWEL MADE.

SIZE 60 INCH. x 33 INCH. 3.50 EACH.

OTHER SIZES FROM 2.00 TO 5.25 EACH.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT

OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Café Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Café Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA

NEW PROCESS DANCE RECORDS.

3879 (AUNT HAGAR'S BLUES Fox Trot)	3875 (RAIL ROAD MAN... Fox Trot)
3883 (WET YO' THUMB...)	3876 (BUGLE CALL RAG)
3884 (SOUTH SEA ISLES)	3877 (THE WORLD IS WAITING)
3885 (LOVE TO HAVE YA...)	3878 (ROSES OF PICARDY)
3886 (SWINGING DOWN...)	3881 (HONEY MOON TIME... WALTZ)
3887 (THE LANE)	3882 (RIVER SHANON MOON...)
3888 (SOME LITTLE SOMEONE...)	

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3146.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

"BY TEST THE BEST."

TIMES MAY CHANGE

BUT NOT OUR

QUALITY AND VALUE.

We Specialise in Gentlemen's High-class Wear.

For many years our customers have recognized the superiority of our goods, we are maintaining that high standard by stocking only the most reliable and up-to-date goods procurable.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that QUEEN'S ROAD East between ARSENAL STREET and WANCHAI ROAD WILL BE CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC from TUESDAY, 17th Inst. until further notice.

P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Acting Capt. Supt. of Police.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1065]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship

"BOLIVIA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 25th of July, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before 25th of July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD. Agents. [1066]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHMIR."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 13TH JULY, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBE AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [1067]

Hongkong, 13th July, 1923.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"NAGPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [1068]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1923.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port at Noon on SATURDAY, the 21st July, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [1069]

Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of disease, Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc. free under cover, "SIN" Works, Beacon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1070]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 12, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of 23 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1923, at rate of 2s. 3d. per Dollar.

The Dividend will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, the 7th AUGUST, 1923, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd JULY to SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. [1063]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1923.

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July to Wednesday, 31st August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOUD, Secretary. [1060]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1923.

WE are Selling a Small Stock of Below-mentioned Goods in Whole or Half Piece Lots (50 Yards Per Piece):—

Finest Quality WHITE COTTON DRILL 27/8" x 62 cts. per Yard.

Do. COLOURED ALPACA 54" x \$3.35 per Yard.

Do. PROOF UNION SILK 54" x \$5.00 per Yard.

IMPORT DEPARTMENT, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1053]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308. [107]

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the following Works:

Over 30,000 cub. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Punched Granite.

Over 35,000 cub. feet Brickwork.

For Particulars apply to the HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO. LTD., ARCHITECTS, Powell's Building. [1060]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

BOWERN & CO.,

No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS, FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS.

Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First-Class Condition.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS.

SAMUEL WARREN & CO., LTD. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application (Enquiries Welcomed).

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, Shanghai. CODES: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C. 14th Edition and Improved.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, XL, XS.

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [106]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the SALE advertised Below, which has been frequently Postponed, Pending Negotiations between the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotiations having finally Broken Down, positively take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised Below.

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 10, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuage erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a sewerage lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at 1 at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INCORPORATED.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING-SHIPING-TRAVEL

Eighty Offices are established in the Principal Cities of the World to provide Commercial Organisations and Private Individuals with a complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT, DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, TRAVELERS CHEQUES, LETTERS OF CREDIT, STEAMSHIP PASSAGES, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, BAGGAGE INSURANCE, CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES, PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and Travel Transaction.

P. J. VANHECKE, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (FULLY-PAID) 55,000,000 Roubles.

RESERVE FUND 24,500,000 " "

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT 3,500,000 " "

RESERVE FUND 1,750,000 " "

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 9, Rue Boudreau.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

New York: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.

San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA: Changchun, Hankow, Manchouli, Tientsin, Chetso, Harbin, Newchwang, Urumchi, Dairen, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Haikar, Kaasgar, Shanghai.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted. Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.

R. A. RODGERS, Manager. [537]

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, 51, Kiangsoo Road, Hankow—British Consession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE. Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits. Enquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAL, Manager. [1063]

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "

Carbolic... 50 " "

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tab.

Vinolia L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box.

Carbolic Soap... 50 " "

Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "

Medical Soap... \$1.20

Terebene Soap... 1.20

Zambuk Soap... 1.75

Cimolite Soap... 1.00

Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts.

Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00

Savon Pate d'Amandes... 25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.

Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 per box

J. & J.'s Baby Soap... 1.35 " "

Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tab. 1.00 per doz.

Fiver's Soap assorted... 3.00 per box

Oatmeal Soap... 1.00

Antezema Soap... 1.00

R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap... 5.00

" Savon Fleur D'Amour & Ambre Rose... 6.00

" Assorted Best... 3.75

" Round... 2.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16.

MARRIAGE.

MOREL—COMTE.—At Shanghai, on July 11th, Mme. CH. COMTE (former proprietress of Femina), to Mr. A. E. MOREL, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

KLINCK—At the Italian Convent Hospital, Hongkong, on July 14th, ISABEL MARIA LUISA KLINCK, aged 65, dearly beloved wife of CHARLES KLINCK. Manila papers please copy. [1063]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

CHARLES KLINCK and FAMILY return their grateful thanks to the many friends who attended the Funeral of the late Mrs. ISABEL MARIA LUISA KLINCK and sent floral tributes. [1063]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17TH, 1923.

THE COMMUNIST CURE FOR CHINA'S MALADY.

We had almost forgotten the existence of a Communist Party in China until, a day or two ago, we received through the post a pamphlet printed in English, as well as, in Chinese, setting forth the views of "the Communist Party of China on the present political situation." Every body knows, of course, what a Communist may be expected to think about the political situation, and the sort of solution he is certain to advise. We have it in the English translation printed in Capitals: "Down with the Imperialist Powers, which utilise the Militarists for the exploitation of China," and "Down with the Militarists, who co-operate with the Fengtien Powers for the suppression of the People." The strong Bolshevik flavour of it all is instantly recognised. On a closer examination of the pamphlet we are not a little astonished to find that the American Republic—the prototype of the Republic of China—is singled out among the "Imperialist Powers" for opprobrium.

Mr. R. K. Roxburgh, of Messrs. John L. Thornicroft & Co., arrived in the Colony yesterday from Shanghai.

Mr. J. H. Taggart, managing-director of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., returned to the Colony by the Empress of Canada.

A Chinese woman fell from a tram-car on Sunday near the Central Market and injured her head. She has been detained in hospital.

General Sir Gomes da Costa returned by the Empress of Canada yesterday from a visit of several weeks' duration in North China.

A Chinese boy, aged eight years, was knocked down on the Praya East by truck No. 450 on Saturday. A wheel of the truck went over the boy's leg. He is now a patient in the Government Civil Hospital.

It is notified by advertisement that a portion of Queen's Road East is closed to motor traffic until further notice.

A public ricksha coolie was held up at the junction of the Taiipo and Cheung Sha Wan Roads on Friday night by five men. They robbed the poor man of his purse which contained his day's earnings amounting to 30 cents.

At a late hour on Sunday night four men armed with revolvers visited No. 8, Ko Shing Street, first floor, which is occupied by a medicine dealer. The robbers got away with \$1,000 in bank notes and \$20 in ten-cent pieces.

The suggestion was made by the police in an opium raid prosecution at Shanghai last week for contracts for opium styled as "foreign medicine" were produced, that the drug had been bought at Taiwan (Formosa) and landed at Woon-sung.

A distressing fatality occurred at the reclamation works at Wong Nei Cheung on Saturday afternoon. A stone cutter, aged 42 years was caught by a boulder which came crashing down the hillside and fell on his right leg causing a compound fracture. Before assistance arrived on the scene the unfortunate man had lapsed to death.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, has telegraphed to Peking reporting that the American Government is complaining at the huge number of "investigation commissioners" being sent abroad by China. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been asked not to appoint any new "industrial and commercial investigation commissioners."

According to Mr. Quo Tai Chi, the former English Secretary to General Li Yuan Hung, states the vernacular press, Messrs. Tung Shao Yi and Chang Tai Yen, have advised the deposed president to come to the south and discuss the possible solution of the rampant political disorder of the nation. Mr. Quo, who is now in Shanghai, says that Li may follow this suggestion.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUN YAT SEN DENIES ALLIANCE WITH TAO KUN.

PEKING, July 15th.

Sun Yat Sen has published a statement declaring that the reported alliance between himself and General Tso Kun is unfounded.

FORBIDDEN CITY SENSATION.

EX-EMPEROR DISMISSES TWO THOUSAND EUNUCHS.

PEKING, July 15th.

The recent fire was widely believed to be due to incendiarism, in order to cover up the theft and disappearance of priceless treasures, and yesterday it was discovered that many valuable ornaments were missing.

The ex-Emperor was so incensed at this intelligence that he ordered the arrest and punishment of two eunuchs named Chung and Hua Kung. These eunuchs, however, were under the protection of two Imperial concubines of the former Emperor Kuang Hsu and Tung Chi, who refused to permit their dependents to be punished.

The ex-Emperor, feeling powerless in his own household, quitted the Imperial Palace and proceeded to his father's palace near the Drum Tower, accompanied by his two wives. This step has caused a great deal of agitation as it is feared the ex-Emperor might leave Peking, which would be awkward considering the present state of Peking politics.

The two Dowagers despatched delegates to persuade the ex-Emperor to return, but he declined unless the eunuchs were dismissed.

Early this morning the ex-monarch issued an order dismissing two thousand eunuchs. They left the Forbidden City this morning, presenting a curious sight as they scattered about the city. After ordering this dismissal the ex-Emperor returned to the Palace.

Many of the eunuchs have nowhere to go. They intend making an appeal to Prince Tsai Feng—the ex-Emperor's father—if they are not allowed to return to the Palace. They hope the ex-Emperor will make an allowance for their support.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

MASS MEETING HELD IN TOKYO.

TOKYO, July 15th.

At a mass meeting attended by 500 people, including distinguished persons, a resolution of strong protest against the boycott was unanimously passed. It will be presented to the Government.

A WARNING TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 16th.

The conference

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON M. POINCARÉ'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 15th.

While it is agreed that M. Poincaré's speech is in a wise, promising, the comment in the London newspapers is mostly of a restrained character. They point out that the reassertion of French policy at the present stage merely emphasises the magnitude of the task which Mr. Baldwin has undertaken. Commentators welcome the absence of asperities and note with satisfaction M. Poincaré's cordial insistence on the maintenance of the Entente.

The *Daily Telegraph* challenges the accuracy of the contention that France is upholding the Peace Treaty against Great Britain, saying that on the contrary numerous articles in the reparations do not support M. Poincaré's rigid interpretation of the fixation of the indemnity.

The *Times* likewise denies that Great Britain has departed from the terms of the Treaty. She merely differs from France regarding the method of getting the Treaty observed.

The *Daily Chronicle* also takes a hopeful view and endeavours to show that Great Britain all along has been most patient in face of French intransigence and asks how can the Entente be continued under the circumstances?

The *Daily Express* frames a constructive suggestion in the shape of adherence to Mr. Bonar Law's policy, and leaving France to her own devices while Britain concentrates on the development of her imperial markets.

MUSOLINI INTRANSIGENT.

FASCISTS WILL KEEP THE POWER IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

Rome, July 15th.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in Premier Mussolini by 303 to 140, after an important debate on the Government's new electoral bill, which contains extraordinary provisions and practically abolishes proportional representation.

The cardinal principle of the bill is one big constituency for the whole Kingdom. The Party obtaining the most votes at the elections, will, whatever its plurality, have a two-thirds majority for purposes of stable government; therefore, it will be awarded 330 seats against 170 for the Minority Groups. The measure is eyed with suspicion by the Popular Party and is opposed by the Socialists; but Premier Mussolini, in a striking speech, winding up the debate declared that he was absolutely intransigent and did not care for compromise. He said the Fascists had the power in their hands, and would keep it. The Premier attacked the Socialist interpretation of history, and at the conclusion of his speech two Socialist leaders, embraced Premier Mussolini and the President of the Chamber.

HEDJAZ-EGYPTIAN DISPUTE.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL MISSION BANNED.

LONDON, July 15th.

A serious dispute has developed between the Egyptian and the Hedjaz Governments, owing to the latter's refusal to admit the Egyptian Medical Mission, sent as usual with the holy carpet to Mecca, on the ground that they were infringing Hedjaz independence.

As a result of the dispute the Egyptian Government has ordered the return of the carpet from Jeddah to Egypt with the medical mission. It is also the withholding of the shipment of corn and oil annually sent to Hedjaz. The dispute is likely to react on the pilgrimage to Mecca.

[Hedjaz "the land of pilgrimage" is a region of Arabia extending along the northern half of the Red Sea. It comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina and the seaports of Jeddah and Yembo.]

RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

KRASSIN'S ADVICE TO THE SOVIETS.

Riga, July 15th.

Moscow reports state that M. Krassin on his return to Russia on July 10th, advised the Soviets to recognise the government of the Tzarist provincial governments, declaring that otherwise it would be hopeless to attempt to gain de jure recognition, failing which it would be impossible to satisfactorily develop Russian trade. M. Krassin advocates limiting recognition of the debts to Russian and foreign capitalists who are willing to assist with the reconstruction of Russia's economic life. The effect of M. Krassin's advice has not yet been recorded.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, July 15th.

Bobby Jones won the Open Golf Championship after a thrilling struggle, tying with the Scottish ex-amateur with 296. The play-off was most exciting, both being level with 37 at the ninth hole. Jones did the second half, in 38, Cruikshank taking 41.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S INDIRECT REPLY.

PARIS, July 15th.

Premier Poincaré, in the course of an important speech at Senlis, indirectly replying to Mr. Baldwin's statement, declared that France was willing to forgive and forgive the brutalities of Germany, but she wished to make the Treaty of Versailles respected. France, since the armistice, had not ceased to make concessions. The chief question was France's security. The pact proposed by Mr. Lloyd George at Cannes in 1922 was practically useless. The replacement of the Reparations Committee by an International Financial Committee was not in the interests of France.

Premier Poincaré dwelt on Germany's failure to fulfil her obligations, and he declared that the violators of treaties rather than those demanding their observance should be asked to give an account of their acts. France did not intend to surrender her pledges in the Ruhr. He was always a faithful partisan of the Anglo-French Alliance, and nobody would regret more than he if any shadow should darken Anglo-French friendship. The British were as honest as the French, and therefore he felt assured that they would finally agree that the French were right, but if any breach were made the other propositions must pass through that breach, again raising the question of the peace settlement and destroying the arrangement in Central Europe, and probably leading to disaster and chaos.

ANY CONCESSIONS MUST COME FROM BRITAIN.

PARIS, July 15th.

M. Poincaré's speech was delivered in connection with the unveiling of a war memorial at Senlis. It did not give any hint of the likelihood of defection from his oft-repeated policy, creating the impression that any concessions towards France must come from Britain. M. Poincaré declared that the Treaty of Versailles was not a gift, but a contract. It was a contract which could not be broken. He said that the only way to get Germany to pay was to make her pay. He said that the only way to get Germany to pay was to make her pay. He said that the only way to get Germany to pay was to make her pay.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

LAUSANNE, July 15th.

The Allies' Note to Turkey requests that Pasha to recognise the points on which agreement has been reached and to convene a meeting of experts to-morrow, followed by a meeting of principals for the purpose of ratifying the agreement so far reached.

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

LYONS, July 15th.

France beat Switzerland in the Davis Cup Competition by three matches to two. Blanchy (France) beat Martin (Switzerland) by 7-5, 6-3, 6-2. Cochet (France) beat Aschellman (Switzerland) by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

New York, July 15th.

The American Polo Association announces that a Hurlingham team, of which Captain F. E. Guest and Major F. W. Barrett will be members, is coming with the British Army team and the Indian "Tigers" to compete in the tournaments at Philadelphia and Meadowbrook.

BRITISH OFFICERS FOR CANADA.

INDIA'S CONTINGENT.

During the past three months 85 ex-officers of the British Army have been accepted under the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, and have sailed for the Dominion, or will be on the water within a few days. The average capital possessed by these men is little short of £1,000.

Maj. E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., the Special Commissioner in charge of the work, who is returning to Canada, told a Press representative that, besides the inquiries received from a much larger number, firm applications had been received from 40 additional officers, of whom 60 per cent. will probably sail within the next three weeks.

Lieut. Col. Robert Innes, Director of Agriculture under the Board at Ottawa, who has been lecturing to British troops in India and exhibiting 12,000 feet of cinematograph film and 3,000 slides, and has just arrived in England, reports that 110 certificates have been issued to British officers in India who have been "axed" or will shortly voluntarily retire. Forty of the number will sail for Canada this year. The average age of the men is 30, and the average capital £2,000. Fifty per cent. of the men are married.

Although Maj. Ashton is returning to Canada, the work in London will be continued under the direction of Mr. W. M. Jones, who, as overseas representative of the Canadian Board, will co-operate with Col. J. Obed Smith in the selection of further suitable soldier-settlers.

HOW TO ABOLISH MILITARISM IN CHINA.

WHAT POLICING OF THE RAILWAYS WOULD DO.

In the December number of *Round Table*—a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire—there was published a long and valuable article by a writer whose name is not disclosed, on the subject of "The Malady of China." It was written, he it noted, long before the Linchoung outrage, but the remedy for China's malady which the writer of the article proposed, is the remedy which the Powers are now proposing to submit to China, namely the organisation of an efficient railway police force with foreign officers. The writer's arguments are well worth attention at the present time and no excuse is needed for the length of the following extract which forms the major part of the fourth chapter of his essay:

As for the immediate financial stringency, it is not a cause, but one of the most obvious effects of the present troubles. The proposed increase in the customs tariff, agreed to by the Washington Conference, will afford means of securing the foreign loans for which revenues have not already been earmarked, as well as the unsecured domestic loans. This done, the earnings of the railways and the ordinary customs duties, even if internal customs duties were abolished, could provide adequate funds for carrying on the legitimate business of government and leave a margin for securing new domestic loans to provide funds for much needed public works, if only military men were dead and done with. How to kill this many-headed monster is the real problem.

Neither the Consortium nor the Washington Conference has investigated, much less formulated, a solution. Neither words nor money are enough to give back a lost control to the Central Government, though a sound financial position and a sound public opinion both at home and abroad help. Possibly years of desultory fighting might achieve a solution. But this is a big price for the country to pay. Is there no weapon in the hands of the Central Government which, properly used, could end militarism? There is. The railways, properly used and with a little well-directed foreign help, could quickly give absolute control over all Northern China to Peking.

There has been a great deal of talk about the railways lately, but nearly all of it buries the real difficulty. Proposals to pool all the outstanding foreign loans secured on railway earnings, and issue one series of railway bonds, are excellent so far as they go, and in keeping with the spirit of the Consortium agreement. But no such financial measure will prevent the Peking-Hankow Railway from being converted into a military line, or stop the robbing of the station tills by a military governor, or the use of the railway in the hands of a new technical Consortium may enhance the value of the railway bonds or make future borrowing abroad a cheaper operation for China. It cannot prevent the Peking-Mukden Railway from being monopolised by military traffic for months on end, or stop a local War-Lord from denuding it of its rolling stock. In truth, the technique of railway working is the very department in which help is least urgently required. What the Chinese do need is a little about the railways very soon learn. What is required, and what neither Consortium nor Conference has ventured to discuss, is adequate policing; policing that will prevent the robbing of the tills, the confiscation of the rolling stock, the bullying of the staff, and the use of the line without payment.

It is not intended to suggest that policing of the railways is the be-all and end-all of the regeneration of China. It is, however, confidently affirmed that it is the first and most essential requirement. If the policy is adequate, everything else can be made to follow in a natural and logical sequence. But before elaborating this point, it must be made clear what kind of policing is suggested. Let it be said at once that the kind of policing proposed is not such as the Protocols of 1901 and 1902 permitted the Signatory Powers to exercise on the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway between Peking and the sea. An agreement which sets out to insure the maintenance of open communication at all times, and yet permits in practice opposing Chinese armies to fight a pitched battle astride the railway, is in principle conceived. A provision which prevents the occupation by Chinese forces of any point within 1,200 yards of the railway, while it places no obstacle in the way of moving armed Chinese forces along the railway, is impossible. These Protocols have in practice become a laughing-stock to Chinese and to foreigners alike. They are a legacy from another age, and the sooner they are torn up the better. Their whole spirit is contrary to the principle of working in co-operation with and in the interests of the Chinese.

The adequate policing contemplated here must set out to make it impossible for anyone to infringe any railway regulation with impunity. It must be policing strong enough and efficient enough to prevent a militarist, even if he be a Super-Tuchun, from misappropriating railway earnings, from forcing railway servants to carry out his orders instead of those of the Central Government, or from using the railway for the movement of his troops or stores without cash payment in advance.

The co-operation of the Powers is required to organise such a force, in a reasonable time and to maintain it; indeed, it is essential. It is essential in the first place because the discipline and efficiency of the force must be far above anything known in the Chinese Army, or that the Chinese are at present capable of introducing, though the rank and file must be Chinese, the Inspector-General of the Railway Police and a proportion of his officers must be foreigners; though Chinese should be substituted at the earliest

possible moment. It is essential also because the police must be independent of politics and as far as this is possible, above suspicion of corruption. It is essential because the police must have the prestige which the Great Powers can confer. But though the railway police must be largely officered by officers lent by the Great Powers, it must be made abundantly clear that it is there to work for the Chinese Government, and not for, nor in the interests of, the Powers. It requires but a few minutes' conversation with any thinking Chinese who has a stake in the country to convince one that the constitution of such a force for such a purpose would be welcome, more welcome, indeed, than any other form of co-operation.

It may be urged that the force proposed would merely be a mercenary army, in police uniform, to add to the number of useless soldiers who are contending for the domination of this or that interest. But in practice there will be no need for the railway police to fight the battles of the Central Government or to enter into armed conflict with the soldiers of the Tsuchuns. The prestige of such a force would be so great that it is most unlikely that its orders would be disobeyed, and insistence on cash payment in advance would soon stop military movement. It, however, any militarist should be bold enough to defy the Military Police, the business of the police would be to make it impossible for the railway officials, immediately to withdraw rolling stock and personnel and to take any other steps which in the circumstances might be deemed necessary to ensure the use of the railway as an instrument of war, or of financial profit, to the recalcitrant Tsuchun. The suggestion that such a thing would be possible may seem strange to those familiar with conditions in Europe, though ignorant of China and Chinese ways. But in China the great distances, the extreme difficulty of moving troops otherwise than by rail, the lack of organisation and discipline which alone of organisation and discipline which alone make possible a sudden swoop, and the complete aversion of the Chinese to committing a crime, render it comparatively easy for a small but well-disciplined force in occupation of the railway to deny the use of the railways to a Chinese army, and withdraw without fighting or serious difficulty.

When the adequate policing of the railways has been provided for, it will then be possible to give such technical and financial help on the railways as is required, with good hope that they will be profitable. The technical help, although it is little, must be good. It is useless to introduce a class of foreigner into the railway, or to give power to control the Chinese railway men have themselves. On the other hand, "Adviser" is a title which has fallen into disrepute in China, and definite powers should by agreement be placed in the hands of any foreigners who are appointed to Chinese Government railways, as part of the general scheme for their improvement. Probably the best system would be the appointment of Foreign Inspectors reporting through the Chief Inspectors to a Board of Inspectors who had by Government to accept its recommendations in regard to certain specified matters and within certain limits. Whatever the precise function of the foreign technical expert, it is of paramount importance that he should not try to force upon China any wholesale change to new and untried methods. In the main the Chinese must be left to develop their railway system in their own way. Success will be achieved through evolution, not revolution. Such madness as insisting on the conduct of ordinary business on a Chinese Government railway in a foreign language must be avoided. All that is good in Chinese methods of doing things must be retained. Zeal for economy must not oppose railway schools or orphanages or interfere with patriarchal methods.

Railway reform can only immediately affect the North. But if the system of railways north of the Yangtze were no longer available for the movement of rival armies, the difficulty and the cost of transport would quickly make civil war impossible. The armed bodies of the military would become a useless luxury and melt away. The civil power would command the situation north of the Yangtze. With the railways securely in their hands they would have the opportunity within a comparatively short time of effectively abolishing militarism and giving Northern China peace. Southern China would not be directly affected. But a settlement of the differences between North and South could readily be effected if real authority in the North were vested in a surely established civil Government.

Furthermore, the policing of the railways would give play to the enormous potentiality of the existing railway system as a revenue earner. The published results of operating the Chinese Government railways give no indication of the sums which these railways might earn if they were not continuously divorced from their proper uses. Their use for commercial purposes would in itself go far to mitigate financial stringency. The disappearance of useless armies, and the facilities for collecting revenues which the railways thus controlled would, it may be hoped, afford, would do much more to replenish the empty treasury.

When all this has been done would come the time for undertaking extensions of the present railway system, and the linking up of North and South China by the completion of the proposed connection between Hankow and Canton. To build the line at any earlier date would be to court a new disaster. The improved means of communication might be used in the first instance by North and South to get at one another's throats. The thousands of miles of line throughout China are an obvious need. These lines would open new vistas for agricultural and industrial development. But they are all useless and worse than useless unless there be a stable Government sure of their control.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMS RUNNING SCANDAL.

ARREST OF TWO WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI RESIDENTS.

AMAZING SMUGGLING SCHEME.

The United States Marshal at Shanghai last week arrested Mrs. Elizabeth Stein at the Burlington Hotel, and Mr. J. J. Maloney at his office in the Glen Line Building—in connection with a scheme for the smuggling of arms on an immense scale.

The *N.Y. Daily News* report says:—These arrests, and the documents which have come into the hands of Mr. Husar (U.S. District Attorney) as a result of the search parties, along with other papers and information revealed as a result of his investigations, are said to have brought to light one of the largest combinations that has ever operated in Shanghai in this branch of business. It is alleged that Kearny (whose name has figured in a recent case in the Courts) has acted as purchasing agent, while Stein, who is now in Mukden, is said to have attempted the sale of the arms.

There is said to have been a deal pending, which, if consummated, would have seen \$5,000,000 change hands. It involved hundreds of thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition, which Chang Tso Lin was eager to get into his possession. The supplies were ready, and the northern War Lord had the money, but neither party seemed willing to trust the other. Shanghai agents demanded that the money be placed in their hands, while Mukden said "arms first, then money."

Stein has been appointed military adviser to Chang Tso Lin, having won a place of confidence. The magnitude of these intended sales completely eclipses the comparatively small deal, which it is claimed that Kearny completed in December. The Mukden authorities have been notified that Stein is wanted here and asked to co-operate. There are two suppositions, which completely negate any idea of assistance from them. Either Stein will come voluntarily to Shanghai, when he hears of the arrest of Mrs. Stein—and this seems highly probable from letters found in Mrs. Stein's possession, or will be beyond the hands of any authority which can effect his arrest.

POLICE CO-OPERATING WITH U.S. AUTHORITIES.

Extreme activity is being displayed by all the officials of the Settlement and the Shanghai police and other members of the Municipality are co-operating with the American authorities. At a conference concrete proposals were adopted which will lead to the arrest of the arms smugglers (July 15th) to the arrest of probably half a dozen more persons implicated. There are involved a score of many different nationalities, including American, British, Russian, Japanese and Chinese citizens, and their respective representatives are all aiding in bringing to light those guilty of perpetration of these schemes. When all activities have ceased, there may have been drawn into the net many more.

Proceedings will be taken in the American court as outlined by Mr. Husar. He contends that American smuggling arms have violated the Treaties of 1844 and 1858, Wanghsen and Tientsin, and when Kearny is captured he will have to undergo such prosecution. It is thought that these said to be implicated had believed that they could not be touched under the existing laws, for otherwise they would have acted with more caution. No avowed criminal would leave lying about in open desks and drawers of letters, books, cheque-books, stubs and accounts going into details of operations, nor would an individual keep a diary of events. There are some "tegrams" that have not been decoded nor answered, and when this has been accomplished it is thought that more information will be at hand, though unfortunately certain correspondence is supposed to have been surreptitiously removed from one secluded spot, when one man had got an inkling that things were uncertain. It is thought that because there were so many "tegrams" in the pile "it was impossible for the ringleaders to proceed for everyone wanted a "split" and this was not according to the plans of some.

A certain well-known business man, who has been in Shanghai for many years, was mistaken recently for a member of the clique, for he has a name similar to one on the "inside," and was approached by a native who wanted to know if he had arms to sell, while another man has been approached with reference to a deal of 100,000 rifles.

Irrigation and rival control would naturally follow. The opening of these means of communication and the construction of these great public works would lead to great and widespread development of industry and agriculture, which the free use of existing railways would alone have done much to foster. Indeed, the industrial development of China is only well begun, and the Chinese are anxiously looking for further opportunity. Better means of communication are one of the first things that they look for to afford them this opportunity.

In a word, if the Great Powers signatory to the Washington Conference are genuinely anxious to help China, they can best do so by helping her to organize a force for the policing of her railways. The results which may be expected from such a measure are the control of the railways, the abolition of militarism, the stabilizing of the Civil Government in Peking, the rehabilitation of the country's finances, and the construction of railway extension and public works.

WEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Of the land administered by the British North Borneo Chartered Company, after forty-two years, scarcely 1 per cent. has been opened up, writes a correspondent in *The Times* Empire Supplement. Its Asiatic population is only a quarter of a million, and its white population no more than five hundred. Yet, for the tropics, the climate is a healthy one; in the day the heat seldom becomes intense, and at night there are cool breezes.

Land suitable for tropical cultivation and lying conveniently near the great trade routes is becoming increasingly difficult to find. North Borneo, therefore, offers great agricultural advantages, but anyhow, at the present time, on a large rather than a small scale. It would be inadvisable, with the present low market prices, for a man to go to North Borneo unless he had either a definite appointment or at least £2,000 capital and a small income of his own. On the other hand, given enough capital to buy a property when prices are depressed, he might do well if he could afford to wait until conditions improve, as they must. The life of the country is a pleasant one, and there is good shooting and plenty of sport. There is no income tax, and living is not expensive. For enterprise on a larger scale there are many possibilities as yet untapped by Europeans. Borneo is the greatest sago-producing country in the world, but in the company's territory the industry is entirely in the hands of the natives and Chinese, whose methods of manufacture are primitive. The fishing industry is in the same condition. The only shops are those kept by the Chinese, the only furniture obtainable is that made in the prisons or by the local Chinese carpenters.

The fact that there are sources of wealth still untapped, however, does not mean that the country is the tropical wilderness it was when first acquired from the native sultans. There are, for instance, considerable areas under rubber, tobacco, and coconuts. North Borneo, naturally, has not escaped the prevailing trade depression, and its subsidiary companies have been affected as much as those operating elsewhere. The majority of them, which represent a capital of £1 million sterling, are rubber companies, the area under cultivation being sixty thousand acres.

HOPE FOR RUBBER COMPANIES.

North Borneo rubber companies have a distinct advantage over estates under Crown administration, for they are independent to the welfare of the Chartered Company itself. The rubber slump has had a distressing effect already upon the revenue of the country, and the parent company cannot afford to let its children fail merely for want of money. Each new company which starts operations in the State means increased population, increased development, increased trade, and therefore increased prosperity. Each one that fails means a correspondingly adverse reaction. It is the avowed and settled policy of the Chartered Company to assist the subsidiary concerns. It is solely owing to these measures that some of the estates have been able to carry on. Only one company has ceased operations, its failure due more to badly selected land than to bad prices. At present the more cheerful state of the rubber market makes prospects seem brighter than they have been for some time. The tobacco companies have fared lately no better than the rubber companies.

The price of copra, the country's third agricultural asset, has fallen in sympathy with that of other produce. Minerals have long proved disappointing in North Borneo; oil has not yet been discovered in paying quantities, but coal output is satisfactory. The unsettled state of politics in China has, however, curtailed shipments both of coal and timber. A million cubic feet were exported in 1921, and now that the British Borneo Timber Company has overcome its initial difficulties with its new plant it is reducing costs and increasing output.

DETECTING THE CRIMINAL.

INTERNATIONAL METHODS.

General Owen O'Duffy, Chief of Police of the Irish Free State, who was the youngest police chief present at the International Police Conference in New York returned to Liverpool on the White Star liner *Adriatic*. General O'Duffy, who is only 30 years old, has come back brimful of new ideas in his task of organising the police force in Ireland. He says it is probable that what would amount to international agreement would follow from conference on such questions as extradition, law of criminals, and the manufacture, sale, and distribution of firearms. On both these questions bills were to be drafted, and if passed by American Congress would be brought before other countries for adoption.

An important matter decided was the adoption of the international fingerprint system. Fingerprints of criminals were taken in all countries, but up to the present fingerprints of criminals arrested in foreign countries could only be proved after considerable delay. Now, instead of having to wait for a letter from the foreign country concerned it would be possible to identify the criminal by means of his fingerprints within an hour or two through telephone or cable message under the new system which was introduced by Denmark. Each mark of the finger would be numbered, thus making identity to be established within a very short time. General O'Duffy said he had been greatly impressed with the efficiency of New York Police Force, which had probably more difficult problems to solve than any other country. There could be no doubt that Scotland Yard and New York police systems were the most efficient in the world.

Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London